

The man who does wrong intentionally always plans an excuse for doing it in advance.

It is inconsistent for us to boast of our strenuousness as long as the Sultan of Turkey continues to give us the laugh.

The two officials of that Nashville bank who stole \$44,000 should be vigorously prosecuted for the insignificance of their act.

A new apartment house in course of erection on West End avenue and Seventy-ninth street, New York, will have attached to it automobile stables for housing the automobiles of tenants. Facilities for charging the electric vehicles are provided on the first floor, and the second floor is intended for living apartments for the vehicle attendants.

The new battleship Maine, building at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, is more than one-third completed. It is expected that she will be launched on Feb. 15 of next year, the third anniversary of the destruction of the original Maine in Havana harbor. On Feb. 15, 1898, during a driving blizzard, were laid the first keelplates of the new battleship.

Mrs. Sarah Anthony Curtis, whose home was one of the stations of the "Underground railway" during the civil war and who had entertained William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and other celebrated men, is dead at Rochester, N. Y., at the age of 90 years. Mrs. Curtis was one of the first active workers in the cause of woman's suffrage.

The next Pan-American conference will be held in the City of Mexico on Oct. 22 next, by an invitation of the Mexican government, which has been generally accepted. Like the celebrated conference held in Washington eleven years ago, the purpose of the gathering will be to promote closer commercial and other relations between the several nations of the hemisphere.

Kipling's advice to England "not to bustle the East" applies to home reformers. Some months ago a New England society for the prevention of cruelty to animals sent to Porto Rico a large number of circulars. A special paragraph referred to the cruelty of using a frosty bit in horses' mouths, and advised warming it carefully. Inasmuch as most of the people had never seen ice, the advice was somewhat misplaced.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, speaking at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, argued that the celebrated theory of Lombroso, associating certain types of crime with definite physical characters, was based upon untrustworthy statistics. Doctor Wilson thought it would be more correct to say that crime determines the physical structure than vice versa, and that environment is more responsible for crime than is hereditary character.

The Canadian government surveyor who was commissioned by the government to locate the stakes defining the boundary line in the Mount Baker district for 100 miles from Sumas, Washington, toward the coast, and thus settle all disputes, makes the remarkable statement to the government that he could find no stakes anywhere to denote that a survey of the boundary was ever made. This bears out the stories told by old-timers in the Yale district to the effect that when the joint international survey committee was sent to define the boundary it was appalled at the high mountains, deep cliffs and dense forests fringing the 49th parallel and agreed to report the survey as having been made without actually making it.

A regimental physician in the French army has investigated the effect upon soldiers of regular marching in disciplined bodies. The uniformity of the soldier's step causes the indefinite repetition of a shock of the brain and bones, and consequently the mode of action is far more deleterious than an irregular walk. He attributes the peculiar aches and pains of the men to the fact that the same parts of the body receive the series of shocks. What does the doctor suggest by way of relief? Experiments have shown that his plan is efficacious. The device is simple: A rubber heel for all military boots. The broil-jar and other unfavorable sensations are so diminished as to give the infantryman a new lease of activity. The relative efficiency of the army may thus be increased by what might be considered an unimportant change. The scale might be turned in a long and close contest in favor of the rubber-heeled men, and the map of Europe altered.

South America, in strictest accuracy, should have been named "Southeastern America." It lies so far east of the northern continent. The southern half of the west coast of South America is on nearly the same meridian as New York. This eastern position of the southern continent has an important relation to modern commerce. It greatly benefits English merchantmen who are in competition with our own for South American trade. Our ships have to go half way to Europe to get to Rio de Janeiro.

## ...As the World Revolves...

### Devoted to Her Father.

Although the re-election of Charles A. Boutelle of Maine to a seat in congress will probably never reach him, it is a source of great satisfaction to his daughter, Miss Grace, who is devoting her life to his comfort. As is well known, Mr. Boutelle has been for many months an inmate of a private asylum at Waverly, Mass. His mind is a complete wreck and even the most sanguine of his friends have given up hope of his restoration to reason.

During his entire illness Mr. Boutelle's daughter has been a ministering angel. She is a beautiful young woman and was long a favorite in Washington society. She would be gladly welcomed back to the scenes of her social triumphs, but has chosen instead to remain close to her father. She has sacrificed everything to be as near the one she loves as possible. Not a day passes but she drives from her



GRACE BOUTELLE.

lodgings to the insane asylum to spend as many hours with the patient as the doctors will allow. By her tender and loving caresses she seems to soothe the uneasy patient, and if Congressman Boutelle recovers the doctors declare the credit will be due to his affectionate daughter.

### Good Roads Recommendations.

Besides providing for a permanent highway improvement organization, with headquarters in Chicago, the national good roads convention recently held in that city adopted certain general recommendations made by a committee for the promotion of the end in view.

The first recommendation is rather obscurely worded, but it seems to mean that the state should repeal the provisions of their road laws requiring people to work so many days each year on the roads and substitute therefor a provision requiring cash payment of road taxes. This is reasonable as far as it goes, because the labor under this system is largely ineffective and misapplied; the work is pretty much all done at one time, which is irrational, and it is rarely well directed. It was stated by one of the speakers at the convention that fully 75 per cent of the work done under this system was thrown away. With the taxes paid in cash and the money used to buy suitable materials and appliances and to employ capable workmen and direct them wisely far more and better results would be secured at no great expense. The second recommendation was that state legislatures make provision for the employment of convict labor in preparation of material for the construction of roads. The third recommendation is the passage of suitable state laws in aid of the work of improvement and the appointment of "non-partisan" highway commissioners.

### Marquis of Anglesey.

The Marquis of Anglesey, who has just been sued by his wife for divorce, is Henry Cyril Paget, and head of the famous Paget family, whose members are intermarried with prominent American houses. The marquis is only 25 years old and succeeded his father two years ago. His wife is the daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, the famous turfman. She is a beautiful woman of 20, with violet eyes and Ti-



MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

tian hair. The pair have never got on well together since the marriage. She left her husband in the middle of their honeymoon because of the marked symptoms of insanity exhibited by him. He tries to dress like a woman, carries pug dogs in his promenades, wears rings on every finger, and appears on the public stage as a skirt dancer. The marquis inherits his eccentricities. His mother was erratic and committed suicide because she was not happy with her husband. The marriage of Anglesey and his wife was made to secure inheritance on both sides, and it was not their intention to live together.

### Is Called the Corn King.

A new star has risen on the Chicago Board of Trade. This latest star on 'change belongs to the constellation taurus, for he has given corn such a boost as it has not had for many a day. The big institution is more or less accustomed to all kinds of financial sensations, but George H. Phillips has given the board a nervous shock of the kind probably a little different from any received heretofore. Mr. Phillips is the youngest man who even engineered a corner in grain in Chicago, and the youngest who ever attempted such a stupendous operation. The young man is not yet 22 years of age, and he has only been a dealer upon the Geo. H. Phillips, Board of Trade for a period of eight years. The extremely boyish appearance of the big bull has occasioned no end of remark since he jumped into such prominence. Mr. Phillips is slender and short of stature, is light, almost pale, complexioned, with light eyes and hair and a man of most unpretentious appearance and address. He is so extremely modest and unassuming that the notoriety he has attained and the attention which he has attracted have been almost painful to him.



### One on Senator Clark.

A new bit of Washington gossip tells how one day last winter Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, being about to enter the senate chamber from the public corridor, was accosted by one of two little girls, who had wandered in there. "Mister, what does it cost to go in there?" said the child. At that moment Chandler saw Clark, the Montana millionaire, coming around the corner. "Ask that man," said the New Hampshire man. "He knows all about it."

### Wife of Governor Elect Herreid.

Governor Elect Herreid of South Dakota is very proud of his talented wife. She is prominently identified with all movements in the state. She is a typical western woman, and was born in Minnesota, La Crosse county, Wis., Feb. 6, 1859. Her father, Henry Harrison, Slye, was a pioneer of Wisconsin, and was formerly from New York state. Mrs. Herreid attended the public schools and later went to Galesville university. After leaving college she taught in the public schools until her marriage in 1881. Two years later she



MRS. CHARLES H. HERREID.

removed to South Dakota with her husband and has since been a resident of that state.

### Cheater "Blabbers."

Under the head-line, "Bence the Blabbers," a Cedar Rapids paper makes vigorous protest against the chatters who disturb theater and lecture audiences. It offers a reward of \$5 for the first usher who will "go after such idiots in the proper manner," and refers to one of them as having a mouth that "would be a profitable enterprise if turned into a windmill."

### Has Run the Naval Gamut.

Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, C. M. G., has been appointed commander-in-chief on the English Pacific station, in succession to Rear Admiral Beaumont, who goes to the Australian station. The son of Mr. W. Bickford of Newport House, South Devon, he was born in India, but was educated at the South Devon Collegiate school. He entered the navy in 1855, and first saw active service in China. Admiral Bickford was senior and gunnery lieutenant of the Amethyst at the time of its encounters with the Peruvian rebel ironclad Huascar. Service in Alexandria and elsewhere brought him on to the captaincy he exercised as senior officer of combined French and English and German and English squadrons at various operations in the South Pacific during the course of which he put a stop to civil war at Samoa. He commanded the Resolution in the Channel squadron; became captain of first reserve at Portsmouth; captain-superintendent of Sheerness dock yard in 1896; rear admiral in 1899, and A. D. C. to the Queen. His C. M. G. was gained for services as captain of the allied squadron at various operations in the South Pacific.



## In the Public Eye

### Deems Actor's Kiss Rude.

The vexed question of kissing on the stage has been vividly brought back into prominence by the amended complaint in the suit brought by Miss Katherine Gray (Mrs. Mason of San Francisco) against Richard Mansfield in the courts of New York city. The complaint brought by the actress is unusual in the fact that Miss Gray does not so greatly object to the kiss of itself, regarding such osculation as an exigency of the part in which she was playing, but she objects strenuously to Richard Mansfield's manner in performing the act. The amount of her objection is placed at \$3,500, the damage being asked for the reason



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MISS KATHERINE GREY.

that the plaintiff "became seriously ill and shocked so that she required medical aid and attendance." The amended complaint also contains some strictures on the eminent actor himself, which venture into the realm of the expletive. Miss Gray also alleges that Mansfield insulted her by coming into the stage box when she was before the footlights, and by mocking her caused her to become nervous, an attack of nervous prostration which occurred soon after being ascribed to this cause. The case will come up for trial shortly.

### New York Sweatshops.

It is a striking but notorious fact that, through the vigorous factory legislation and inspection carried out by Massachusetts, the sweatshop has been abolished in Boston and throughout that state. It is also true, however, that the trade formerly carried on there has to some extent simply transferred its habitat to New York city. The latter city has thus gained in an injurious and impolitic form of industry, and actually sends the product thereof to Boston to be sold over its counters. Notwithstanding this partial nullification, however, of its action, Massachusetts has the satisfaction of having added to the honorable traditions of the old Bay States in this line, by again blazing the way, even at its own seeming cost, in progressive public action.

### Editor, Justice, Etc.

The editor of the Fairfax, Mo. Forum inserts this notice in his paper: "W. H. Hamblough, J. P.—All kinds of marriages performed while you wait. Magazines and old books bound in the best manner. All long standing accounts—except those against this paper—collected in rag-time. Orders for good printing executed promptly. Information on legal matters imparted at cost. Subscriptions taken for the best newspaper in the language. Try our triple-knot marriage ceremonies. Satisfaction guaranteed."

### Ada Rehan as "Sweet Nell."

Ada Rehan, generally acknowledged the foremost actress on the American stage, appeared in a new character last Monday evening for the first time since the death of Augustin Daly, with whose company she was so long identified.



ADA REHAN.

The new play produced in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," written by Paul Kester, an American dramatist, but first produced four months ago in London. A large audience gave demonstrative approval of the play and the acting.

"Sweet Nell of Old Drury," a three-act comedy, tells the story of Nell Gwynne from the days when she sold oranges in the king's theater in Drury Lane to the time when she lived in a fine house in Pall Mall and was acknowledged the most popular actress of her time.

## Our Neighbors Across Water.

Frank H. Mason, consul-general at Berlin, says that American shoe machinery and lasts, with American-made shoes as models to be copied by workmen directed by American-trained foremen, are rapidly and surely revolutionizing the shoe-manufacturing industry of Germany, and that one important effect of the hitherto tentative and limited export of American-made shoes to this country has been to educate the popular taste to a higher standard and compel the adoption of American machinery and methods by German manufacturers.

An effort is being made in Germany to stimulate the consumption of fruit, particularly preserved fruit. This is not because there is an oversupply of the product, for the reverse is true, Germany not growing enough to meet her home demand, but physicians recommend it for sanitary reasons, and the fruit dealers acquiesce, believing that it will raise prices. The chief reason, however, is believed to be the desirability of finding an outlet for Germany's surplus sugar, which could thus be largely utilized.

Consul Mason reports that there is an opening for American flax in Germany. There is in eastern Saxony and southern Silesia a very important linen industry, the raw material for which (flax fiber) is mainly imported from Russia and Austria, the imports of 1899 having been 49,736 tons, of which 45,177 tons came from Russia. Flax is free of duty under the German tariff. By reason of short supply and high prices, there would seem to be now an opportunity to introduce the American flax as a raw material for Germany's linen manufacture, the finished products of which are exported in a large and steadily increasing degree to the United States. Consul Mason also says there is a demand for American flaxseed.

In a report on railroad accommodations of central Europe, Consul Sheffield of Friburg says:

"In Wurttemberg it is possible to purchase a ticket or pass for the railroads of that kingdom only, valid for fifteen days, the prices being respectively, 45, 30 and 20 marks (\$10.71, \$7.14 and \$4.76). This would enable a traveler to travel as he pleases anywhere within the limits of the kingdom and stop at any station as long as he pleases, all depending on the time of expiration of the ticket."

"In Switzerland an arrangement like the above was introduced two years ago, immediately after the main lines of travel came into the possession of the Swiss government, and is called the 'general abonnement.' A passenger desiring one of these tickets, which is in reality a pass for money paid, can obtain it at any station after having given due notice, which at the main stations need be but two hours in advance. These passes are issued for fifteen days, thirty days, three months, and for longer periods of time, the most popular form being the fifteen-day ticket, which is offered for 60 francs (\$11.58) first class, 42 francs (\$8.10) second class and 30 francs (\$5.79) third class. To obtain one of these general abonnements, it is necessary to present an unmounted photograph, which will be affixed to the ticket as a means of identification and to render the ticket nontransferable. Five francs (98 cents) must also be deposited, which will be refunded if the ticket is returned to any station within a half day after the limit has expired. When it is considered that the cost of a ticket from Basel over the St. Gothard Railroad to the Italian boundary line and return is almost as much as the price of one of these fifteen-day passes, the advantage of procuring a ticket by means of which the whole country can be visited and all except a few private and mountain railroads patronized is obvious."

Rufus Fleming, United States consul at Edinburgh, says of American trade in Scotland:

"In trade circles in the east of Scotland there is evidence of the increasing activity of American manufacturers in the foreign market. More and more they are getting directly in touch with the trade, with the buying public, either personally or by immediate and responsible representatives, and are showing the same enterprise in working up business that they apply so successfully in the home market. This plan of acquiring foreign trade was pursued rather timidly by our manufacturers previous to 1898, at least in this part of Great Britain. During the past two years it has developed rapidly in some lines of trade, and the results are seen in the greatly increased sales of nearly all kinds of machinery, hardware, wooden ware, furniture, rubber goods, leather goods and a variety of other products."

The average yearly wage of a farm hand in Sweden, according to the United States consul at Stockholm, is 204 kronor, or \$54.67, and of a woman servant a sum equivalent to \$28.14. The cost to the employer for food, lodging and wages is estimated to be \$121.94 for men and \$67.54 for women per annum. The wages of male day laborers in the summer season are 55.7 cents and of women 31.6 cents. The same day laborers in the winter can average but 28.6 cents and 22.5 cents respectively.

### Founders.

The common causes of founder, properly termed laminitis, are feeding

heavily just after a long drive, when the horse is hot and tired; allowing him to drink all he cares to of cold water when in the same condition; overdriving when the horse is not in training for the work; overfeeding upon such foods as rye and wheat or corn when the horse is not accustomed to those foods. To this may be added the accidental causes, such as the horse breaking loose and getting to the feed bin and gorging himself and getting a full drink of water before it is found that he has eaten so much. The causes are given here that they may be avoided where possible, for many a case is the result of foolish management and carelessness. To illustrate we may say that we have seen many a case of founder where horses working all day at the horsepower of a corn separator or other machine were allowed to stand at the back of a wagon full of grain and "help themselves" when weary.

When it is noticed that a horse is showing symptoms of founder do not have the blacksmith come and bleed him, for such treatment is no longer followed by modern veterinarians. Have the shoes removed and at once place the feet in hot water if the horse is not so badly attacked that he cannot stand up. If he is so sore that it pains him to stand, let him lie down in a box stall and place the feet in hot flaxseed poultices. At once give him at one dose two ounces of saltpeter and ten drops of tincture of aconite, and repeat the aconite in two hours and then in four hours, and at each administration of the medicine let him have also one ounce of saltpeter, for it is a strange but true fact that saltpeter does not harm the kidneys of a founder horse and at the same time is a most sovereign remedy for the disease. If this treatment be given at once it is quite possible to abort the attack and have the animal in good shape in two days, but in very severe cases or where it is not given at once he will be laid up for some time. When after giving the treatment all of the aggravated symptoms abate, but the horse is still lame at the end of one week, the hair should be clipped from the hoof heads and a strong blister be well rubbed in for fifteen minutes. For this purpose the following will be found a most valuable recipe: Bismuthide of mercury one drachm, cerate of cantharides one ounce, mix. Wash the blister off in forty-eight hours and then apply lard daily and repeat the blister every ten days until the horse makes a complete recovery. In very severe cases, where the horse is fat and of the heavy draft breeds, it is often a good plan to alternate the treatment of the feet for the first twelve hours of the attack, when the symptoms are at their worst stage, by placing them in hot water for an hour at a time and then for the same length of time in ice cold water, and so on, turn about, until he is able to stand with a fair degree of comfort, when poultices may be applied. Many practitioners do not use hot water at all, but continue cold applications along with the saltpeter, which they give in very large doses without the aconite, and claim just as good results as where the other form of treatment is followed. Personally the writer prefers the hot water and poultices and would advise readers of this paper to follow that form of treatment as it will always give good results.

Despite the best of treatment there will be some cases where the animal will have dropped sole as a result of the attack and where this is the case it is not possible to do a great deal to lessen the bad effects. We usually blister repeatedly and then shoe with wide-webbed shoes which bear only upon the walls of the foot and are put on over tar, oakum and a leather sole. Sometimes such cases do well if turned out upon a low wet pasture.

### Seeds Specially Produced.

The specialist has invaded every field of human endeavor, and among other things he has gone into the production of seeds. The farmer cannot by himself produce seeds as valuable as the seeds produced by a man that makes that his sole business. This is the reason that we have seen the seed trade expand so wonderfully. The farmer has found that when he buys his seeds from a reliable house his harvests are more certain and his products of a better quality. When a man takes his seed from his own fields he seldom tries to select it with improvement in view. The specialist must be all the time selecting and improving or his competitors will outdistance him in the race for trade.

### Wide Tires and Good Roads.

Sections of our expensively constructed county highways that have been subjected to but three or four winters' wear are now well advanced on the way to disintegration by the cutting of coal wagons or other heavy vehicles with narrow tires, says a paper of Pittsburg, Pa. If those loads were carried on broad tires every trip over the roads when they were softened by moisture and frost would have the compacting effect of a roller. Carried as they are on narrow tires their effect is more like that of a plow.

### Wild Oats.

Wild oats are hard to eradicate for the reason that they ripen earlier than most of the grains. Their seeds thus fall to the ground before the seeds of the other plants with which they grow. The best way to eradicate them is to put the land into some crop that has to be frequently hoed or cultivated. If this cannot be done the land may be summer fallowed and the oats kept from producing seed.

Silk dresses were worn in China 4,500 years ago.